

FUBLISHED SVERV EVENING (Except Sunday) at

No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE

"EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION"

RIESON PEACOCE. | CASPER SOUDER, JE., J F. L. FETHERSTON, | ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON, ThomAS J. WILLIAMSON. The BULLETIN is served to sabscribers in the cit 8 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$5 00 per

The Exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts-North East Gallery.

No. 73. "The Skipper," by A. W. Warren A first-rate study of a head, with keen grey eyes and weather-beaten cheeks, the ideal of the master of a New Bedford fishingsmack. The artist is not accustomed to delineating human subjects, and there is faulty drawing in the angle of the jaw-an error shared, for that matter, by the Moses of MichaelAngelo; but the type is quite fresh and valuable.

No. 75, "The Star in the East," by F. E. Church. This picture possesses a depth of quiet feeling seldom conceded to pure landscape. A lonely Syrian plain is represented, with a quiet lake in the foreground, and in the distance a line of low hills, behind which the first promise of the dawn is beginning to glimmer; the rest of the heavens are perfectly dark and still, except where, in the centre of the profound vault, blazes a great light, the Star of Bethlehem. Its rays float off in the suggestion of a cross, and as they stream downward across the bar of mountains, one little peak, directly underneath, leaps up as it were to catch the radiance in the direct path of its descent, giving a singular expression of intelligence to the landscape; while a fluttering reflection is kindled in the dark and solitary pool. If Mr. Church will paint more pictures in the spirit of this, he will vindicate the expressiveness of scenic art and lift it to an equality with historical subiects.

S1. "America Triumphant," by T. P. Rossiter, a symbolic performance, suitable for a temperance banner, or something of that sort, very carefully painted and very | room. middling.

85. "Monta Morella," by C. C. Coleman represents some dreary convent-buildings relieved upon an intense blue sky. The object is to insist upon the nakedness and ennui of the monastic system, and the painter has achieved this without losing the necessary picturesqueness of good art.

SS and 95. Two nursery subjects, by W. E. C., admirably treated in respect to color and sympathy. The first, called Blue Beard, is a remarkable bit of color, and he utmost art

	No. 121. "Coast of Capri," by W.S. Hasel-
	tine. A most superb coast scene, of large
[	size, and in the best manner of this charm-
	ing artist. We cannot pause among so
	many objects to give the proper prominence
	to this picture, but commend it to whoever
	loves the ocean and the shore, and the hea-
Ì	venly light that never was on sea or land.
	as a noble piece of poetic imagination and a
It is d	treasure to any gallery. It was painted
ลห	during the past few months, as a reminis-
	cence of the artist's summer at Capri. It is

more literal than Moran's great studio-picture in the south room, it is more poetical than Bradford's clever Labrador Study, No. 113, and shows more power and self-posses sion than Boutelle's Nahant, No. 138; these others have all great merit, but Haseltine's has some important qualities which they severally need. It is one of the jewels of the collection.

costume are good, and the picture as a whole

decidedly promising.

No. 128. "Undine and the Knight," by G. F. Bensell. Decidedly the best performance

of the artist hitherto. It is large in size, with the figures prominent and not drowned in accessories as we have known some of Benseli's clever figures to be, and permeated with a strong affection for the romantic. Undine is treated with especial tenderness and sweetness.

No. 129. "Ruth," by D. R. Knight. A ciassical head, with storms of black hair, and an intense, poetical look from the eyes. A striking picture.

No. 139. "Street Scene in Naples," by E. L. Henry. Mr. Henry has acquired a capital knack in painting these street subjects, which he makes a specialty; in sunny quality, architectural indication, and live masses of people moving away in a crowd or pageant, he comes near the efforts of Projt in the same line. The present picture is one of his best.

No. 141. "Sideboard, with Fruit," by Rondel. Rather too large and careless, but a good study of still life. A fruit piece is worthless without there is a strong feeling

for texture, and all the excellent color in this canvas does not redeem the lack of that quality, or place it on a level with several smaller yet better fruit subjects in the same

## Our Relations with Mexico.

A few days ago the House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for any in-formation in the possession of the Executive Department with reference to a so-called decree by Maximilian, the French Agent in Mexico, under date of September last, esta-Mexico, under date of September last, esta-blishing slavery or peonage in that Republic. It appears from the reply to this resolution, that on the 10th of September, W. H. Cor-win, Charge d'Affaires, sent a copy of this decree to Secretary Seward, who requested the opinion of Attorney General Speed upon that paper. The latter gave an elaborate response saving among other things that response, saying, among other things, that the broad declaration in the first regulation, that all men of color are free by alone, of having trod on Mexican territory it is manifest that in the subsequent regulations a grinding and odious form of slavery is sought to be established, and he concludes as follows: "I have no hesitation in saying that these regulations constitute a law which deprives workingmen of the rights which we in this country regard, and which in every well organized community should be regarded, as inestimable, inalienable and indestructile, and certainly makes them slaves. The history of this country, and particularly the history of the troubles from which we just emerging, shows that no society can be organized permanently and remain at peace within its own borders and with the outside world where these great and important rights are denied to any considerable class of men.' Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Bigelow on the 10th of November, saying that the decrees had received the attention of this government, and that if they were carried into execution they would inevitably operate to reduce to a condition of peor slavery working men of the African race and, of course, such of the freedmen befor mentioned as, with or without their intelli gent consent, may be brought within the iurisdiction of Mexico. The Secretary requested Mr. Bigelow to place a copy of Attorney-General Speed's opinion in the hands of M. Drouyn de Huys, and to ask that the attention of the French Government may be directed to the question which the Attorney-General has iscussed with ability and with an anxious desire to arrive at a just conclusion. Mr. Bigelow has already furnished a copy of the opinion to the French Government, but no response has yet been received by this government. It further appears from the correspondence that Mr. Romero, the Mexican Min-ister, furnished a copy of the decrees, with appropriate comments to Secretary Seward, who, who, under date of December 10th, informa that gentleman that measures have been adopted which are deemed proper to meet

CHINES. THE COX & GIBBS TRIUMPHAN F.

eclared the best Machine, and

arded the Highest Premium.

## [From the Troy Daily Times.] The Trial.

At the great Unión Fair held at Island Park, between Albany and Troy, Sept. 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1865, two premiums were offered on sewing machines; one for "the best sewing machine," and the other for 'the second best," competition being open "to the State." On the first day of the Fair, the agent of the Florence Sewing Machine published in the Troy Daily Times a "challenge" to the agent of other sewing machines, to meet them in competition at the Fair. The challenge was accepted by the agents of the Willcox & Gibbs; but those of all the other double thread machines declining, it was left for the Florence alone to represent in the trial the entire double thread class. Thus, by this single-handed trial between these two representative machines, was virtually decided the relative merits of the two classes-the new, single thread, "Willcox & Gibbs' stitch" class, on one side, and the old, double thread "lock" or "shuttle stitch" class, on the other. The parties being allowed to select the judges, chose three, all of whom were practical machinists, and a majority sewing machine experts, who were approved and appointed by the officers of the Fair, and the following programme for conducting the trial, was mutually agreed upon between the contestants, and adopted by the judges, viz: That each party prepare and submit to the judges a list of the several points of merit on account of which superiority was claimed; each of which points was to be separately considered, thoroughly investigated, and practically tested, by work done upon each of the machines, and then decided. It was also agreed that each party be at liberty to point out defects in the other's machine, and to call for tests to prove the same. Finally, it was agreed that the machine which, at the conclusion of the examination, should be found to have the greatest number of points decided in its favor, should be declared the "BEST SEWING MACHINE," and be awarded the "FIRST PREMIUM." The result of the trial was, that the WILL-

Claims of the Florence Machine. .1 A reversible feed. This claim was suslained 2. It makes four different stitches. Claim not sustained. 3. It works from thin to thick fabrics, or over an uneven surface, without missing stitches and without change of tension, needle or stich. Not sustained. 4. The advantage of a double thread, as in all shuttle machines. Not sustained.

5. It will do a greater range and variety of work than any other machine, being used for shirt and collar making both in Albany and Troy; also for tailors' work. It will hem (narrow and wide); tuck, fell, bind, stitch, quilt, gather and sew on (or "puff"), and will do anything that can be done on any other machine, except embroidery; it can also do ornamental stitching. Not sustained.

6. It has a self-adjusting tension on the under thread; the stitch is alike on both sides. Not sustained. 7. The stitches will not rip if one is broken or worn off: yet it can be taken out in case

a mistake is made in placing the fabric. Not Sustained. 8. It uses less thread than other machines. Sustained.

9. The manner in which threads are drawn when making the stitch: no dependence being placed upon wire coils; every motion being positive, and the stitch certainly and securely drawn tight. Not sustained.

10. The Florence is as easily managed as any machine in the world. Not sustained. Claims of The Willcox and Gibbs Machine.

1. It is the simplest. 2. It is the least liable to get out of order. 3. It is the best made machine; every part

being an exact duplicate-which is not the case with the Florence. 4. It is the cheapest.

5. It runs the stillest. 6. It runs the easiest. 7. It runs the fastest. -8. It has the best device to prevent the wheel running backward, The Florence has no such device. 9. It requires less mechanical skill to ope<mark>rate</mark> it. 10. It requires less time and instruction to earn to use it. 11. It is the most certain and reliable in

peration, 12. Its needle is the shortest. 13. The needle is also straight and less liable to be broken than one curved like the Florence

14. It is beveled, and therefore stronger than one with a small shank, like the Florence. 15. The needle is secured in its place

cided and published to the world, that the Willcox & Gibbs machine is just what it has been claimed to be-an improvement on double-thread machines; for the relative merit of the two kinds of stitches made by these two classes of machines were there subjected to the most rigid tests, by work done upon each machine, on the same piece of goods, and with thread from the same spool; and the result was a unanimous decision that the "Willcox & Gibbs," or "Twisted Loop " stitch-instead of being less reliable than the "Lock" stitch, as represented by its opponents-is even more so; that while it may be raveled by a certain process, when necessary, it is less liable to rip, than that stitch, in use or wear.

In order to appreciate fully the importance of this trial, it is necessary to consider some of the peculiar circumstances connected with the early history of the Willcox & Gibbs machine, and its relation to other leading kinds-all which, it is well-known, are of the double-thread class. Previously to the introduction of this machine, the country had become so flooded with cheap and worthless ones, and the public mind so generally prejudiced in favor of the highpriced, double-thread machines, that most people were prepared to accept, as truth, the teachings of those interested in the latter class, without question; and since many of those cheap machines were single thr ead ones, it was no difficult task to educate the public into the belief that all single thread machines, as well as all cheap ones were necessarily worthless. And so faithfully was that task performed, that the double-thread interest was thereby enabled to acquire, and for a time to maintain a monopoly, and to keep their prices up to a point which forbid the use of machines to thousands of persons of that class who most need them, but are least able to buy. It was at this period, and with a view to supply a great public need, by the production of a simpler and better, as well as cheaper machine, that the Willcox and Gibbs was

invented and placed before the public. The double-thread fraternity, perceiving at once its great merit, very naturally became alarmed. A rival so dangerous to them all was not to be overlooked; was not to be tolerated; it must be put down. With the exception of merit, the advantage was all on their side. Each had their thousands of agents, scattered over the country, who would open the mouth at their bidding; while the Willcox & Gibbs, with here and there a solitary exception, as yet had none The word was given, and the key note sounded: "A single thread!" "A single thread!" and ten thousand Agent's voice. echoed, "A single thread!" Says a lady customer to one of their Agents, "It's a charming little machine-that Willcox & Gibbs it runs so easily and so quietly!" "Oh, yes, Madame; but then it is only a single thread! and a single thread machine, you know, is of no value as a sewing machine." "Why, how you talk! My sister has one of them and she does all her sowing on it, and would not exchange it for any other machine in the world." "That may be so;she probably never used any other; but though it may satisfy her, it would never suit you. Why, madam, those single thread machines were tried long ago, and rejected as totally worthless!" In this manner has the Willcox & Gibbs been systematically and persistently misrepresented by the entire double thread fraternity. Scarcely could a more palpable untruth be uttered, than is conveyed in the spirit of those four words, "only a single thread:" because, though it does use but one thread, it does not make the ordinary single thread stitch-as those words, in the sense there used, imply,-but it makes a new and different stitch-one that obviates the very lefect in the old single thread or chain stitch to which so much objection is madeits liability to ravel. It is a stitch, moreover, which is better than any made with two threads; and hence is destined so soon as its merils are generally known, to supersede all the various double thread stitches now in use. And this is why the Willcox & Gibbs is so much feared; for who will want to bother with two threads, when they find that one is better? Again, whenever the Willcox & Gibbs company sent out canvassers, to introduce their machines in new localities and establish agencies for their sale, they were sure to encounter the same spirit and form of opposition. Even their common right of competing for premiums at our Agricultural and Mechanical Fairs has been so often tampered with, that they have found it necessary to obtain, in advance, a guaranty of impartial treatment from the acting officers or managers, before entering their machine for competition at such Fairs. But though thus deprived by the opposition of the use, to much extent, of any of the ordinary means of advertising, there was one, the silent and irresistible influence of sold machines, which no combination could take away. Each machine sold was a missionary, silently at work in its own neighborhood making converts to the faith. And converts became customers; and customers built up Agencies; and the good work went forward, slowly but surely. Thus the Willcox & Gibbs, though perse cuted, has prospered; though opposed, has steadily progressed. It is still comparatively a new machine, having been scarcely seven years in the market; yet it ranks already, in the number of machines sold, as the fourth "Sewing Machine" in use. And now that the opposition, in their last desperate effort to bolster up their waning popularity, have signally failed; now that their boldness has furnished the long sought opportunity for an honest and well contested public trial, and put on record the result of that trial, for the enlightenment of the public, it requires, we think, no prophet to foresee its accelerated progress in the future-or to foretell its ultimate triumph as the recog-

The Child Stealer Case-Motion to Quash the Indictment overruled.

As stated yesterday, in the BULLETIN, in the Quarter Sessions, in the case of the Com-monwealth vs Albert C. Cassidy, indicted for publishing and circulating reports in reference to the appearance of the "Child Stealer" in our city, Judge Allison delivered an interesting opinion. The object of the defendant was, it will be remembered, to create a sensation and pave the way for a play entitled the "Child Stealer," recently produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

produced at the Chestnut Street Theatre. The opinion of Judge Allison, on the motion to guash the indictment is as follows: This motion is based on several grounds, first, that the facts laid in the bill do not constitute an indictable offence. In this we do not agree with the defendant. To do any do not agree with the defendant. To do any act which is calculated to spread terror and alarm through the community, unless such act is right and proper in itself considered. or becomes necessary under the special circumstances surrounding the commission of that which is complained of as constituting an offence.

For Illustration, to circulate a report of an invasion, or of the breaking out of an infectious or contagious disease, if the report be false, would be indictable, because such reports are calculated to excite unnecessary fear and terror in the minds of the people; whilst if the facts corresponded with the report, no indictment would lie, because it would under ordinary circumstances be eminently proper that such information should be given to the public.

The general principle is, that whatever is injurious to a large class of the community is a nuisance at common law. Lansing W. Smith vs. Cowen, 145. The carrying ou of a trace, which is in itself lawful, it it is injurious to the comfort of the community gene rally, or the immediate neighborhood, constitutes a nuisance. People vs. Cunningham, 1 Denio, 524. Upon this principle, indict-ments have frequently been sustained in this Court for maintaining a bone-boiling or iampblack establishment. So also a or iamponent estamisment. So also a swine yard in a city or thickly populated neighborhood is a nuisance. Common-wealth vs. Vansickle; Brightly, R, 60. These kind and kindred cases rest on the

ground of their causing discomfort merely to the public. If indictments will lie for cause like to those named, it does not require authority for the doctrine that whatever injuriously affects the health or the morals of a large class of the community, is indictable as a common nuisance—such as the letting off of fire-works in a public the letting on or me works the house. street, or the keeping of a disorderly house. This indictment charged the unlawful circulation of a false report by handbills posted on the corners of the public streets, and other public places in the city, calling on the citizens to look out for a child stealer, describing her as a woman about twenty-four years of age, etc. The hope is sug-gested that she may be discovered and brought before the public, where she may be observed by both heads of families and their children, etc.

That this publication, given to the public in the manner above stated, constitutes, in whatever light it may be viewed, a common nuisance, cannot, we think, be well questioned; that it is injurious to both the comfort and health of a large number of persons n the community in which the report has been put in circulation, is self-evident because its tendency, is to fill the mind with anxiety, fear and slarm, to the absolute destruction of the comfort and happiness of many, and by this means, to a greater or less extent, injurious to the health of persons brought under such influences. Mental anxiety, and an imagination excited by terror, are fruitful sources of bodily disease and loss of life, and upon none of the instincts and susceptibilities of our nature do these influences tell with greater power than when brought to bear pon the anxiety of parents for the safety of their offspring, or upon fear and terror that fill and torture the minds of children. It is further objected to this indictment that it does not in its conclusion fulfil the requirements of a common law indictment. In the case of Graffen vs. Commonwealth, 3 Penna. R., 502, an indictment was quashed, because it being a common law proceeding, it did not conclude to the common nuisance of the citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. All the precedents to be found in Wharton, for maintaining that which constitutes a nuisance at common iaw, conclude as above set forth, or with the addition, then and there being, or residing; or in the case of a nuisance upon the highway, passing over and along the same. This indictment concludes to the great terror and alarm and common nuisance of all the good people of the said Common-wealth inhabiting and residing in the said city of Philadelphia; this with the formal ending as against the peace and dignity, etc., would have been in strict conformity with established precedent, but there has been added the words, to the discomfort and disquiet of divers good citizens of this Commonwealth having infant children under their care, etc.-this, it is argued, viriates the indictment We do not so regard it, and think it ought to be treated as mere surplusage. It is stating that which is altogether unnecessary, for the conclusion was perfect without it, and it is only adding that which in included in the formal and strictly technical language which preceded it. To charge that terror and alarm had been created to the common nuisance of all, is in no degree altered or varied in its strict legal effect by the uncalled-for assertion that this torror and alarm has caused discomfort and disgust to divers citizeus. Divers, according to Webster, means several, but not a great number. The effect of terror and alarm is to cause disquiet and discomfort, and this, it had already been pleaded, the defendant had occasioned to all the citizens. Why then say that he had caused it to several more than one? But we think it ought to be treated as useless verbiage only, as marring somewhat the symmetry of the indictment, but not as so vitiating it that the Court could not sustain a judgment on it in its present form.

handing to his wife the fatal key and relieving himself of his ominous message; while his bride half sinks before him in a deprecatory attitude and holds her lily hand for the mysterious token. On the divan behind her reposes a little dandy of a poodle, his tail gracefully tied with ribbons. The picture is very artistic, the color full of easy splendor, and the background particularly meritorious for artistic feeling. In the other picture (which recently sold at a high price) Cinderella and her godmother are watching the pumpkin-Cinderella with childish superstition, and the witch with demoniac authority. So powerful is the old hag's expression that you follow her eyes with your own, and half expect to see mysterious developments from the great golden bubble that swells from the kitchen table. Cinderella is a charming figure only she expresses the artistic innocence of the stage rather than the naïve innocence of back kitchens; this is perhaps well enough as illustrating the spectacular gorgeousness of the story; she turns her neat toes well out and raises a peculiarly lovely hand and arm with the astonished gesture we often see at the Academy footlights.

96. "The Spring," by G. B. Wood, Jr.-a careful and tasteful bit of painting, evidently fresh from the fields, but, like all other pictures of the artist, remarkably prosy and unfeeling. Wood paints a tree very conscientiously, he cares for the detail of leaf and branch, but somehow he does not care for the dryad.

107. "The First Snow," by L. Julliard: a number of quails, painted with fine animation and knowledge, in an endless variety of attitude. This is the most important picture of its class exhibited, and leaves nothing to desire. The wintry landscape behind the figures is well treated.

"Sounds from Home," by Edwin Forbes,a reminiscence of winter quarters on the Potomac. Two soldiers are sitting at the door of a tent, one listening while the other plays Payne's sweet melody on a violin ingeniously achieved from a cigar-box. In the distance lies the camp, with a singular study of various chimneys, extemporized with Yankee cunning out of materials at hand. The picture is careful and interesting, though the manner is hard and the type of face unnecessarily vulgar.

No. 110. "Rising Mist-Lake George,' by E. D. Lewis, a large, brilliant picture (Lewis all over), with distant mountains whose prismatic hues straggle through wreaths of mist in the manner this artist loves so well.

No. 112. "Enjoying the Maternal Misfor tune," by J. John. A group of children, in a strong sunny effect, watching an agitated hen who calls frantically after her brood of ducklings as they escape across the water. The painting exhibits decided progress.

No. 116. "Shylock and Jessica," by R. Heber Reed-"Jessica, these are my keys," There is excellent painting in this interest ing picture, probably the best yet produced by Mr. Reed. The figure and drapery of the Jew are admirable, and the background well devised. The face of Jessica is no. The capture was justifiable.

the exigencies which they pre The Committee on Foreign Affairs now have this subject before them.

## From Haydi.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 20 .- The navy teamer De Soto, from Portan Prince on the 30th inst., reports that Gen. Salnave, leader of the revolution, is at Monte Christo, in San Domingo, recruiting his army, and being strongly reinforced by deserters from

Great excitement prevailed at Port au Prince. Reinforcements were being forwarded to Cape Haytien in view of a conemplated attack from Salnave.

Geffrard has sent a commissioner to the San Domingo Government, requesting the delivery of Salnave. He afterwards offered a reward of \$40,000 for his capture, and various sums for the capture of his council.

The Haytien university favor the revolution against Geffrard. At Cape Haytien there were the British At Cape Hayten mere were the Druss frigate Galatea and corvettes Fawn and Lilly, the French steamer Luton and Swedish frigade Venadaes. The United States steamer Shamokin was coaling for

Brazil. The English fleet was raising the gunboat Voldrogue for Geffrard. They had removed the machinery from the steamer Bull Dog, The British steamer Jamaica, packet, cap tured by the rebel Voldrogue, was really an English vessel, chartered by Geffrard, and containing troops and munitions of war,

cox & GIBBS won the victory, and the prize, by the extraordinary superiority of thirtyfive points, decided in its favor, against two sary in setting it. It is not so with the points in favor of the Florence, as will be seen by the judges' report, given below. Full notes of the trial were taken by a reporter who was present, the following extract from which, kindly furnished for the occasion, is deemed pertinent for insertion

n this connection, as a necessary link in the istory of the examination :

## Extract from Notes of the Trial.

While preparing for the trial, the agents of the Florence Machine, suggested that the agents of the Wilcox & Gibbs had, in the experience of Mr. Battey, the Co.'s general agent from New York, an advantage, and requested that Mr. Tucker (chairman of the Judges), who had formerly been Assistant Superintendent of the Florence manufacory for sometime, be allowed to assist himself and the Albany agent of the Florence in the examination. To this the other

parties consented, and Mr. Tucker accordmgly assisted them, both in the preparation of their list of points and in conducting their side of the trial throughout, taking the part of chief manager, operator and advocate; as did Mr. Battey on the side of

of the Willcox & Gibbs. Though myself no sewing machine man, it was not difficult to perceive that each was a workman understanding his business; and so far as a "lawyer" could judge, the two sides were evenly matched in "professional ability." It is certain that the trial, which lasted six or seven hours, was conducted on both sides with a degree of energy, method and skill, that would have been creditable at the bar of a higher court, and with a thoroughness of practice detail which must have de-

veloped about all the qualities, good or bad, possessed by either of the machines. Report of the Judges.

To the Officers of the Union Fair: We, the undersigned, appointed a special committee to inspect the merits of the several sewing machines entered for premiums, would re-

spectfully report: That two machines were entered-the Wilcox & Gibbs and the Florence Sewing Machine. In prosecuting the examination, it was agreed by the agents representing the two machines to render to your committee in writing the peculiar points on which they based their claim of superiority, and in testing the machines each point was to be taken separately, and after a fair trial adjudged to the best of our ability. Each agent presented their claims in due form, copies of which will be found below. For the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, thirty-five distinct claims were made for its superiority, ALL of which were sustained. Whereas for the Florence Machine, but ten were presented, two of which were sustained. After a thorough and im partial trial, your committee have decided award to the Willcox & Gibbs Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, on the ground of its excelling in the greatest number of points. To the Florence Machine, for having advantages of a "reversible feed" and using the least thread, we award the Second

Premium, Sep. 22, 1865, SYDNEY D. TUCKER, )

L. C. CHAMPNEY, JOSEPH WHRELOCK. Judges.

patent device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that neither skill nor experience is neces-Florence.

16. It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads, as in the Florence.

17. It sews directly from the spool, thus making it unnecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. 18. It makes the Willcox & Gibbs, or twisted

loop stitch-a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other, which for general purposes is superior to either made by the Florence. 19. Its seam has the peculiar advantage of being readily taking out when it is de-

sirable, while it is less liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock stitch. 20. The seam is more elastic and stronger than the lock stitch.

21. The seam is also the most even and beautiful.

22. The seam is always self-fastened, thus avoiding the necessity of a "reversible feed" or any other complicated device for that purpose,

23. Its tension is more simple and more easily adjusted. 24. It will do a greater variety of work than the Florence can do, in equal perfec-

tion. 25. The machine is more easily and speedily changed from one kind of work to another.

26. More work can be done with it in a given time than with the Florence. 27. It does beautiful embroidery, which the Florence cannot do. 28. It has a shield to the wheel, which the

Florence has not. 29. The needle being carried in a perpendicular bar, it has important advantages

over machines with curved needles attached directly to the needle arm, as in the Florence-one of which is its non-liability to derangement from alterations of temperature. 30. In consequence of the shorter sweep

of the needle, there is much less wear of the thread from its vibrating through the needle's eye in the act of sewing. 31. A smaller needle can be used with the same size of thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially

on linen or other hard goods. 32. It has the best hemmers. 33. It has the best feller.

34. It has the best braider. 35. It has the best belt.

Willcox & Gibbs machine were sustained.

This remarkable trial cannot fail, through the facts developed by it, to be productive of important results. It has raised the veil, and exposed to public view the true characattempted-a trial before an able and inpartial jury, the justice of whose verdict nized STANDARD SEWING MACHINE OF THE none can dispute, it has been proyed, de | WORLD!

The motion to quash is overruled.

A NOTED CHARACTER DEAD.-The Akron Beacon announces the death of the celebrated Jim Brown, the reputed leader of the counterfeiting fraternity of Summit county, Obio, and vicinity. His skull was frac-tured by a fall. He was sixty-seven years of age, and had long been one of the most shrowd of the uttanny of counters currently. shrewd of the utterers of spurious currency. shrewd of the utterers of spurious currency. He had been many times arrested, but was convicted only twice, having served one term in the Ohio, and one in the Michigan Penitentiary. At the time of his death he was under bonds for counterfeiting. The Claraland Hand is and he was a mai of Cleveland Herald says he was a man of great influence, even when known as a dealer in counterfeit money, being elected as Justice of the Peace in Boston township. He drew flocks of young men into his net. When in the strength of his intellect, he never retailed his spurious coin, but sold if usually to petty dealers.

Welf-select Street and the selection of the An ALLY COLUMN STREET . When all to could be dealer that serve an

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da focut incertation

ALL the foregoing claims in favor of the Remarks.

ter of the "opposition," who will now no longer be able to deceive the public by misrepresenting the character and merits of the Willcox & Gibbs. By this trial-more thorough than any of the kind ever previously